

* * * When finishing the cure, one tablet in two days, and later one in three days, will be amply sufficient"; (circular) "* * * Whenever you get * * * Catarrh * * * overwork, or feel any ailment or weakness, take * * * Kalina Tablets * * *. By doing this, you will never be seriously sick, and thereby will avoid a great deal of suffering * * *. In cases where disease has settled deeply it is necessary to take Kalina Tablets, every day regularly, * * * by which action all the foreign substances in the Form of Various Diseases Gradually Vanish together with the impurities of the body. In cases where the disease has been chronic and of long duration, it is necessary to use Kalina Tablets, regularly and constantly for a few months, even a year, but finally the body will get rid of the disease and the sick person will regain perfect health and strength * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of tablets containing strychnine and extracts of cascara sagrada and red pepper.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredients or combination thereof capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 10, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10428. Adulteration and misbranding of ice cream sirup. U. S. * * * v. 7 Barrels of Ice Cream Sirup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14144. I. S. No. 5211-t. S. No. E-3042.)

On January 6, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 barrels of ice cream sirup, at Manchester, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 4, 1920, by the U B S Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Hampshire, consigned to U B S Co., Manchester, N. H., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Ice Cream Syrup Order UBSCO Inc. * * * Manchester, N. H.," and was sold as "Invert sugar 100% sweet water white."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glucose and sucrose sirup had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, ice cream sirup; and for the further reason that the said article was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the barrels containing the statement "Ice Cream Syrup" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof; and for the further reason that the article purported to be ice cream sirup and was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On November 30, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10429. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. Cyrus E. Edwards. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 12805. I. S. No. 7739-r.)

On July 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Cyrus E. Edwards, Niagara, N. Dak., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 30, 1919, from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, of an article of food, to wit, eggs, which was adulterated.

Examination, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of a sample of the article consisting of 180 eggs from 1 of the cases, showed the presence of 12 black rots, 25 mixed or white rots, and 5 moldy eggs, a total of 42 inedible eggs, or 23.3 per cent.